# THE STATE CAPITAL.

Governor Seymour's Plea for Low Canal Rates.

COMPTROLLER GREEN AND PARTY POLITICS.

The Police Bill Before the Committee on Cities.

THE CASTLE GARDEN TROUBLE.

A Spicy Debate on the Rights of Husband and Wife.

Tilden and Kelly Once More at Peace.

ALBANY, March 30, 1876. Ex-Governor Seymour appeared before the Joint Canal Committee to-day and made an argument in favor of low tolls on the canals. He said that the great ques. tion of the day was that of cheap transportation. It would be ruinous, he said, to hundreds of men who made their living on the canals, and who were so useful to the State, to increase the tolls. He knew that hundreds of boats would have been laid up last year had the tolls been higher, and even as it was, the forwarders and others on the canals barely made a living. When he was Governor he advocated in his messages the policy of making the canals free, The canals had been for a time burdened by a contract system which impoverished many. He then showed how important the canals were to New York and other cities in the State, and claimed that it was the duty of every citizen to do all that he could to add to the greatness and prosperity of New York, for the result was increased prosperity to the entire State. "The sanals," said he, in closing, "did not bring about the corruption that has prevailed to such a disgraceful extent during the post eight or ten years. It was created by your predecessors in these halls." THE NEW POLICE BILL

General Smith, of the Police Commission, and John L Davenport had a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities on the new Police bill this afternoon They argued in favor of the passage of some bill con. taining the best features of the Booth and Fish bills. and stated that such a bill would, in their opinion, be and stated that such a bill would, in their opinion, be a very advantageous one in every respect. It is probable that the Senate bill amended sightly will be resourted favorably and that it will pass both houses.

Assemblyman Killian and Sheriff Daggett, of Kingstounty, started for the capital on the "Owi train" from New York last night. When they left the Grand Central depot they each had a costly gold watch and plethoric powketbooks. When they woke up this morning on the train the watches were gone.

AMNIMIST OF THE CHARTER.

Woodin's bill to amend the charter of New York city, changing the financial and contract system of doing public business was made the special order for Thursday next.

Wickham and Green.

WICKHAM AND GREEN. The Committee on Cities neld another meeting today on the bill extending Comptroller Green's term
sixty days, so as to take away from Mayor Wickham
the opportunity of appointing his successor. On the
question of reporting the bill the committee stood
three to three, Woodin, Wagner and Morrissey for
the bill, Booth, Baaden and Tobey against. Jacobs
was absent and is said to have changed his
mind, feeling that his attitude in opposition
to the bill might be construed as being adopted in the
interest of Cornall and the Castom House party, who interest of Cornell and the Custom House party, who have sworn to have the bill slaughtered at all hazards have sworn to have the bill slaughtered at all hazards in order to carry out the arrangements made with Wickham, Kelly and Tammany Hail. Me Booth repeis the charge that he acts at the dictation of Cornell and Company and says the bill never originated with him, but was sent up from New York and introduced by bim as a matter of courtersy. Woodin says that whether the bill passes or not Wickham has no specified authority to appoint a successor to the Comptroller, that officer and others, including the Commissioner of Public Works, being very curiously excepted in the provisions of the charter. The Mayor appointed Campbell as Commissioner of Public Works, but that was to fill an office made vacant by a resignation. He claims he has no authority to appoint a successor to any of the efficers excepted by the charter after their terms of office lapse and that the Legislature must provide for the contingency.

section 25, of the charter of 1873, declares as fol-8:—
Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of Board of Aldermen appoint the heads of departments all commissioners save Commissioners of Public Instrucand all commissioners save Commissioners of Public Instruc-ion and also save and except the following named Commis-ioners and officers who held office as such on the 1st day of January in the year 1-75, that is to say:—The Comptroi-er, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Counsel to the Corporation, the President of the Departs, the President of the Departs

Parks, the President of the Department of Public Works, and the Fresident of the Department of Public Works, and the Fresident of the Department of Public Works, and the Fresident of the Department of Police, which said Comptroller, Commissioners, and connsel to the corporation, aloresaid, until the expiration of their respective terms of office, for which they were appointed unless removed for cause as herein provined. It is the properties of the Senate this evening, on the bill to allow the lime of the Senate this evening, on the bill to allow the lestimony of a wife as against her husband in cases of riminal conversation. The bill is supposed to have been suggested by the position occupied by Mrs. Litton in relation to the Beecher trial. Senator Cole of a perious series of arguments and illustrations in favor of the measure, and kept a large audience of ladies in a perpetual state of tittering.

A SERUCIOUS TRICK.

Inton in relation to the Heecher trial. Senator Colorode a perilous series of arguments and illustrations in favor of the measure, and kept a large audience of ladies in a perpetual state of tittering.

A SUBJICTORY TRICK.

There is a strong suspicion that somebody in the Assembly had something to do with the Battery Park bill when it came down from the Senate, which was anauthorized by any known rule. It was received on Monday evening and referred to the Committee on Kaiiroads, but no member of this committee ever saw the bill. It was asked for on Tuesday, but no one sould tell what had become of it, and when Mr. Muller, at the meeting yesterday; called for the bill the clerk stated that it had never been sent to him or any member of the committee. Yet this morning the bill turned up in the Senato in answer to the request for it sent to the Assembly yesterday. The friends of the measure contend that the mysterious disappearance of the bill was brought about by some one in the Assembly who is very much devoted to the Interests of the Elevated Railroad, and who managed to have it stuck away in some drawer which was kept locked until the senate's message came down. The object of this, doubless, was to prevent the passage of the bill in the House before the Senate ould recall it. Even though the bill was an utterly bad one that is no reason why any person should be allowed to pocket it for days in order to prevent a vote being taken upon it. If this kind of trickery were to go unrebuked it would be in the power of even an ordinary attoché of either House once a bill had passed one House to prevent its consideration by the other until some little game of his own had been won to his sansfaction. The question is, who pocketed the Battery Park bill from Monday until Thursday morning?

THE XMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The recent decision of the Commerce and Navigation Commistee of the Senate and Assembly. A bill was some weeks ago introduced in the Lower House increasing the head money, and another reorganizing the members

Whereas, a recent decision of the foliced States Supreme Court has pronounced meanstitutional the laws of this state requiring the payment of antigrant, head money and the necessary result of this decision is to abolish the present state engingant spaces, which is hased on the payment of such head money; and whereas, it is of the utmost imperance to provide for the immediate wellare and safety of the imfigrants constantly arriving as the port of New York as well as to protect the inhabitants of the city and state from the inconvenience and danger incident to such arrivals.

Received That a lost consideration Resolved, That a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly be appointed to devise means for the proper protection of activing alice emigrants and to give a hearing to the views of all persons interested in the subject.

tion of arriving allon emigrants and to give a hearing to the views of all persons interested in the subject.

Mr. Hanson denies that he was the party who endeavored to get a member of the Railroad Committee to introduce a resolution of the character described in the Hanal Doday. He states that he did have a conversation with the chairman of the Railroad Committee about his bill, which the committee reported adversely against on the 16th inst, but he did not during this conversation or at any time afterward suggest the resolution. As to his statement that a railroad company in his district had charged \$2 per ton for the transportation of coal he charges that Mr. Heacock, the president of the road, and Rosentsaum, the superintendent of the coal company of which Heacock as director, told a deliberate lie when they and that the road had never charged over seventy-five cents per ton for transportation. It is true, he says, as did not appear before the committee when Mr. Heacock first went before it and made his statement, but he says he did attend a subsequent meeting, and showed that while coal could be purchased at Fultonville, twelve miles from Gloversville, for say \$6.50 per ton, \$8.50 was charged for it when delivered at the

latter place. He had offered besides to draw up, in the presence of the committee, and did draw up before them a contract with the railroad company, agreed to take 100 tons of coal, if delivered for seventy-fit

the presence of the committee, and did draw up before them a contract with the railroad company, agreeing to take 100 tons of coal, if delivered for seventy-five cents per ton, transportation charge, and that Heaceck backed out, linsily, and would not sign the contract. As Mr. Hanson denics having suggested the resolution, and as the member of the Railroad Committee who said that the suggestion was made by a democrat whose bill had been reported adversely the same night as the "No Seat No Fare" bill, and as Mr. Killian and Mr. Failon deny that they made any such suggestions, and the only other democrat whose bill was reported adversely that night was Mr. Hanson's, there seems to be a question of veracity somewhere. Why the member of the Railroad Committee aliqued to who contends that "several members" made the same suggestion to him is unwilling to give their names is rather difficult to understand. At all events, the prospects now are that the Railroad Committee will ask for an investigation late the accusations made against them by "one who knows."

The message of the Governor in response to a resolution of the Senate relative to the appointment of J. P. Sinnott as undge of the Marine Court was called from the table by Senator Bixby, who proceeded to answer its salight points in a speech of some length. He said the Asovernor declared in his message that he based has action on the provisions of the law of 1849, which empowers the Governor to fill valances whenever no other provisions for filling such vacancies had been provided, but the law provided another and a different method for the filling of the vacancy, and the action of the Governor was therefore wrong. By the act of 1852, in relation to the Marine Court, it is provided that any vacancy very law of filling vacancies in the offices of the Justices of the Superior Court shall be appointed by the Governor, in regard to the Marine Court of the State of New York." In this law no change has been made. Sabsequent legislation provided that the consent of the

Dummon schools, in which instruction shall be free, shall maintained forever. The Legislature shall provide for a struction in such schools, in the branches of elementic elementation for the period of at least twenty-eight weeks every year, of all persons between the ages of five and enty-one years, by annually raising therefor by tax upon taxable property in the respective counties, a sum of not stime \$3,00,000.

less than \$3,00,000.

EGISLATIVE NOTES.

The committees of the Senate reported quite a number of bills this morning, the Judiciary Committee, as usual, reporting adversely on the majority of those re-

Mr. Bixby introduced a useful bill to prevent the or-

ferred to it.

Mr. Bixby introduced a useful bill to prevent the organization of life and health insurance companies on a bogus basis in regard to names and capital.

Senator Tobey saks. "Is any man in that delegation of seventy likely to go against Cockling in the Convention when he holds the federal patronage of the State now and will continue to hold it for three years longer? Is it likely?"

Mr. Hammond offered a resolution in the Senate authorizing the Secretary of State to cause all the general and special laws relating to the poor in force in this State at the close of the present session to be compiled and published in pamphet form.

Mr. Gerard gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules to bring about a reconsideration of the Battery Park bill. This becomes necessary owing to the fact that the time for a reconsideration had expired when the motion to recall the bill was made.

It is stated to-night on pretty good authority that Governor Tilden and John Kelly bave agreed not to disagree, and that they have come to an amicable understanding, which will be favorable to Tammany at Utica. The majority of the delegates elected thus far in the country districts to the District Conventions are openly for Tilden, and this fact, no doubt, has done much to bring out the declaration of peace between the two, and it is understood now that the Utica Convention will not be asked to even present Governor Tilden's name to the St. Louis Convention as New York's first choice, but that his administration will be heartify indorsed and a resolution passed instructing the delegation to vote on every ballot as a majority will dictate. Tition's friends believe that this plan will secure a delegation for him on the first ballot at least and that between April 26 and June 27 influences can be brought to bear on the delegates that will make them even more heartily in his favor than if they were can be brought to bear on the delegates that will make them even more heartily in his favor than if they were instructed at Utica. It is said that Governor Seymour does not like this arrangement, and that he is quietly working for Chief Justice Church and with an eye to the main chance himself.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TAXING THE RAILROADS ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT ON THE COST-MERCY TO PRISONERS CONVICTED OF MURDER. TRESTON, March 30, 1876.

A report was made to-day in the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Magic, of Union, is chairman, upon Senator Abbett's Railroad bill imposing a tax of one-half of one per cent on the cost of all railroads in the State. An important amendment has been agreed upon in committee by which the State of New Jersey agrees to credit the \$40,000 tax now paid by the branch lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Treasury as tax upon the main line. This arrangement is to continue until the joint tax on the main stem and the branches aggregate \$298,000, when the tax is to be paid pro rata with all other roads. The County act, providing for the government of the counties so as to

pand pro rata with all other roads. The County act, providing for the government of the counties so as to conform to the new constitution, and defining the manner of election and daties of freeholders, passed the House. The General Election law also passed the Senate, having previously received the Indorsement of the House. It makes few changes in the present law, which it is intended shall operate more smoothy.

Mr. Hill's bill prescribing definite rules for the government of the insane of the State was introduced. The bill for damming the Delaware was laid over. In the House Mr. Habe introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to keep or sell inflammable fluids of a temperature less than 110 Fabrenheit, under a penalty of \$200 ne or six months' imprisonment.

This afternoon in the Senate the bill requiring justices of the peace to give \$5,000 eccurity and to have a certificate of legal qualification was lost.

In the House Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill making it lawful in cases of conviction for murder in the first degree for the jury to recommend a prisoner to the mercy of the Court, and for the Court to sentence him to imprisonment for life. In such cases the Court of Pardons shall not grant a pardon unless the application is signed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court after reviewing the evidence.

Mr. Griggs introduced a bill requiring all State officers to be actually residents of the State, and no man holding an office shall be absent more than thirty days at one time, unless on account of sickness.

A bill was introduced empowering towns of between 2,000 and 10,000 population to construct waterworks.

Both houses adjourned to Monday next.

FRANK P. BLAIR'S FORTUNE.

[From the St. Louis Republican. ] There are only three lines, but they are worth read-

"Letters of administration were granted to James L.

Blair on the estate of Francis P. Blair, Jr., deceased, valued at \$500." To live fifty-four years and die worth \$500, is not

making the most of one's opportunities, as times go. Francis P. Blair was evidently not the man for the times as times go, that is, if a man is to be measured by the money which he makes out of the times. He ought to have been a rich man-a very wealthy man-and would have been if he had followed suit with many other public men. He had the opportunities, thousands of them, but he seems to have missed them all or passed them by—for he ifved to be fifty-low years old and died worth \$500.

all or passed them by—for he ifved to be fifty-iour years old and ded worth \$500.

He was the bratus, blood, bone, muscle, life, of a great political party in this State for years, and when it was the supreme power in this city and county. It does not appear, however, that he ever made any money by it. He was three times a member of Congress, and at the beginning of the war was in such a position as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House as to have commanded the pick of contracts and his own selection of war sides. He was singularly remiss, however, in making hay while the sun shone. Then he was made a general; but there was not much money in being a general such as he was, for he was olways pounding away at the front, getting 'more kicks than halfpence.' He did not make any money by being a general. Some generals did; but somehow he had not, he knack of it. Then he went to the United States Senate. Here was another golden opportunity. Some Senate. Here was another golden opportunity. Some men have been known to make handsome fortunes by men have been known to make handsome fortunes by going to the Senate-to go in poor, in fact, and come out wealthy. It was not Blair's way. While other public men were building fortunes in their way, and according to the way of the times, he never appeared to care for money. And so he died. After living fifty four years, and toiling, toiling, toiling as few men have ever done, he died leaving \$500.

## OVER A HUNDRED.

The Morgantown (W. Va.) Post tells of the death of the oldest woman in West Virginia, Mrs. Jane Frazier. the oldest woman in West Virginia, Mrs. Jane Frazier, who died in the poorhouse of Monongalia county, on the let of March, in the 110th year of her age.

On the second floor of a five story apartment house on Third avenue I found the oldest man in New York. Captain Frederick Laintbush, aged 110 years, veteran of Waterloo. The old gentleman had lain down for an afterboon map, and did not change his position during my short stay. He was wide awake, however, and courteous to the last degree.—New York Correspondence. CHRISTIANS IN CONVENTION.

MR. SANKEY'S TALK UPON CHURCH MUSIC YES-TERDAY AND MR. MOODY'S ANSWERS TO

PREACHERS' QUESTIONS. The Christian Convention of ministers and laymen continued its session at the Hippodrome yesterday morning. When the meeting opened, at ten o'clock, there were, besides the 3,000 ministers, about 3,000 other persons-men and women-in the Madison avenue ball. Mr. Sankey spoke on "How Can the Service of Song be Conducted Successfully?" He said, The power of sacred song is laying hold of this nation, as well as of other nations, and has been for some years, I would not have artistic quartet singing. I do not object to the people who sing, but to that manner of praising the Lord. I would have a choir composed of as large a number as possible, but I would like to be assured they were Christians. I do not believe in having them away off in the back of the church. Let them be near the minister. Let the minister be in sympathy with the choir and the choir in sympathy with the minister. The minister never knows what is

going on way back in the galleries. (Applause.)

Members of choirs new get to that point when they pass notes and chat with each other. Now, as to the instrument, the large organ, in my opinion, drowns the people's voices, though, of course, it could be played soitly. There is no music, after all, like the human voice. I would not sing the old bymas always. I would introduce new ones once in a white; but exclude operatic music altogether. Leave that to the opera. (Applause.) As to Sunday school singing, there is not much to be said; for the Sunday school singing in this country is better than in any other under the sun. Open and close meeting with prayer, but let the meeting be interspersed with good singing in which the congregation as far as possible should join.

One of the delegates stood up and said:—"Would it not encourage congregational singing to abotish the choir and have one singer?"

Mr. Sanksey replied:—"Few men could lead 3,000 people. It would wear a man out."

A flood of other questions succeeded, among them the collowing.

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"Should the leader of a meeting pitch the tune?"

"Should the leader of a meeting pitch the tune?"

"If he were a singer it would be right enough; but, now, you would have a hard time with Mr. Moody to get him to pitch the tune." (Prolonged laughter.)

"Would you recommend solo singing."

"I would not as a rule."

Mr. Moody (breaking in).—I would if I were Sanker.

"I would not as a rule."

Mr. Moody (breaking in)—I would if I were Sankey.
(Laughter.)

Mr. Sankey—I believe in preaching the gospel in any and explaining the reference of each song to the gospel preached.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, said many a man was converted by a hymn who would not be converted by preaching. Singing is often our solace in affliction.

The question drawer was then opened and Mr. Moody read and answered the inquiries. Some of the questions and repoinses were as follows:—

Q. What is the best book for inquirers? A. A book written by a man named John.

Q. How will you wake up a congregation? A. The best way is to wake up yourself.

Q. Our church is sadly in debt, would you not advise a church fair? A. I cannot; the devil always gets into these church fairs; they are my abomination; I remember seeing one in a Western city, where a man was allowed to kiss the handsomest woman in the room for twenty-five cents. Christ would never sanction such work as that.

Q. What is the best book on revival? A. The Bible. This session of the Convention was then adjourned after the singing of the hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour."

At three o'clock they met again, and after the sing-Mr. Moody (breaking in)-I would if I were Sankey.

At three o'clock they met again, and after the sing ing of the bynin, "The Great Physician Now is Near,"
Dr. Armitage spoke on the subject, "How to Deal with
non-Churchgoers." He said there was only one way,
and that was prescribed by Jesus Christ himself, "Go

and that was prescribed by Jesus Christ himself, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and preach in exnest.

Dr. John Hall said he believed that the work of Mr. Moody would not pass away, and that it depended on the exertions of the ministers how long it would last.

The next subject discussed was "Our young men, what more can we do for them?"

Mr. Wannemaker, of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, and William E. Dodge, Jr., addressed the meeting on this subject.

At the evening meeting, M which 8,000 people were present, Mr. Moody introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. Plaumier, of South Carolina, who answered a number of questions relating to Faith, Hope and Charity. Rev. Dr. Plaumer is a gentleman, as Mr. Moody said, who might be called a patriarch, and looked like one, and he was followed throughout with the utmost attention.

#### MR. BOWEN'S CASE.

The special committee of Plymouth church, formed to investigate the charges preferred against Henry C. Bowen, held another secret meeting last evening, at the residence of Mr. Pratt, on Orange street, Brook-Mr. Bowen, however, failed to appear, but for warded a communication in which be stated the reason

warded a communication in which he stated the reason why he refused to be present. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman informed a Herator reporter late last night that Mr. Bowen's absence was not owing to any illness of himself or his tamily, and although Mr. Shearman did not definitely state what Mr. Bowen's communication contained, it is supposed that the latter gentleman declined to appear, because, at the previous meeting, Mr. Andrew Bradshaw was not permitted to testify #h his behalf, and also because, by this ruling of the committee, all other testimony of a similar character would be excluded as well. The committee tramed an answer to Mr. Bowen's letter, which will be forwarded to him to-morrow, after which the members adjourned without deciding exactly when they should meet again.

## A BROOKLYN MERCHANT MISSING.

The Brooklyn police have been notified of the fact that Elijah W. Nichols has been missing since last Tues day morning, under circumstances which create alarm to the minds of his family and friends. On the morn ing in question, about eight o'clock, he left his house, No. 189 Livingston street, for the avowed purpose u No. 139 Livingston street, for the avowed purpose of going to his business. His store, which is an extensive wittow ware and house turnishing establishment, is situated at the corner of Fulton and Pincapple streets. On his way be stopped at his butchier's and ordered meat for the dinner. That is the last his family have heard of him. Before leaving the house he appeared to be in good spirits. He gave his watch and chain to his wife which was but nonested and went out. five weeks ago Mr. Nichols was slightly affected men-tally, but since that time he has been rational. It is said that he has felt, in common with others, the effect of the universal depression in business and that he is in debt to the amount of about \$14,000, for which his creditors hold his notes. There was to have been a meeting of creditors held on the day on which he dis-appeared, but they deterred action, expecting his re-turn. He was at one time very well off and was a pop-ular member of the Brooklyn Club. He is not beheved to have had any money with him. Mr. Nichols, who is forty-three years of age, is five feet ten inches in height. He bas a full brown beard mixed with gray. He had on an olive colored each overcoat.

WHO GOT THE MONEY AT LAST?

A PERTINENT QUESTION THAT SOME BROOKLYN ALDERMEN MAY FIND AN ANSWER FOR.

The special committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the charges made by some of the Brooklyn liquor dealers, that they had been blackmailed through the agents of the Temperance Brotherhood, as they supposed, met last night in the

John Yager, who keeps a saloon at No. 114 Myelle avenue, testified that he was complained of for selling hquor on Sunday; William Jacobs told him that he represented Mr. Cotter, the agent of the Temperance Brotherhood, ann would have the case withdrawn for \$10; he paid that sum and nothing had been done with

\$10; he paid that sum and nothing had been done with the case stace.

Ludwig J. Stillwogen testified that he was complained of, but Jacobs told him he would have his case withdrawn; the witness paid money, and the case was withdrawn; Phillip Koch called on him afterwards and told him he could get his cases settled for less than Jacobs; he never agreed with the Temperance Brotherhood not to sell liquor on Sunday.

Max Berger, of No. 19 Fulton street, had its licence revoked on the complaint of Oliver Cottor; he re:used to pay any money to have his case settled; Koch told him he could settle the matter for \$15.

B. F. Buchner, who keeps a saloon at No. 228 Myrtle avenue, was complained of by Cotter; he paid Koch \$15, and had no lurther trouble.

Several other winesses were examined, who also

Several other witnesses were examined, who also testified to having paid money to Koch. The committee adjourned until Monday.

ANOTHER DISHONEST COLLECTOR.

Last night Cantain McDonnell and Detective Murphy. of the Eighth precinct, arrested John H. Meyers, of Henry Walsh, liquor merchant at No. 104 Thomp street, on a charge of having embezzied several sums of money, amounting to about \$2,000. The prisoner admitted his guilt and was locked up in the Prince street station bouse. He will be arraigned at the Wash-ington Place Police Court this morning.

## MUSIC IN THE WEST.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

Professor Hans Balatka, of the Liederkranz and the Orchestral Union of Chicago, and the famous director of eight or ten great musical festivals, saengorfests. musical art. His chief purpose is to collect materials musical art. His chief purpose is to collect materials of a history of the development of music in Western cities, and he has come here to take a survey of our situation and historical grade in music. He finds an abundance of good materials, but no completed structure of even perfected design. He is a musician, a nutest conductor and in experience of organizer. Let those who have our musical interests at heart sense upon him—if he can be had—to bring order out of chaos, and found and conduct a musical organization that shall yield us both profit and honor.

#### FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ALLEN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT LEAVITT'S.

A private view was given yesterday, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, of a collection of paintings belonging to Urmh Allen, of Jersey City. Quite a change has been made in the appearance of the gallery since the last exhibition. The halls and ceilings have been newly frescoed and the walls and doorways artistically hung with rich dark draperies. The pictures in the present collection comprise a large number of figure paintings pleasing in subject and technically good. The landscapes are generally very good specimens of the artists represented. One of Carol's atmospheric landscapes; a Fon tamobicau score, by Guillemmen; a Mediterranean scaport, by E. Verrier; a landscape, with cattle, by Carl Siebels; three uncommonly tine landscapes, by Harvey Young; a scene in Normandy, by C. B. Cowans, and examples of Inness, Bristol and others. A good example of the Spanish school is "The by G. Taeschi, "Preparing for Promenade," a nighty finished picture, by M. Cassman, "The Stolen Interview" is by Castagnola, "Charity," by L. Alvarez, represents an old woman seated at the foot of a flight of steps-apparently of a convent or church-down which are pass ing groups of children and Sisters of Charity. Wayside Spring," by J. C. Thom, is one of his best child pictures. The woodland, illuminated with the child pictures. The woodland, illuminated with the summer sunlight, is in itself a picture. "Aid and Protection," by J. Verhas, is one of the most pleasing in the collection—a boy leading his little sister down a flight of sieps. This is from the Shepherd Gandy collection. "Panch and Judy," another picture of child hie, is by Charles Petiti. Another group of child hie, is by Charles Petiti. Another group of child hie, is by Charles Petiti. Another group of child hie, is by Charles Petiti. Another group of child hie, is by Charles Petiti. Another group of child hie, is by Charles Petiti. Another group of child hie, is by Charles Petiti. Another group of children, playing with an old trunk of a tree for a hobby horse, is by C. Sell. "The Armorer's Forge" is by Vaarberg. "Aimsgiving" is by E. Aler. "At the Point of Death" is a sarcasm on succidal intentions, by Bedeschi. The head of a Koman Girlis an uncommonly strong piece of color, by Louis Lang. "The Reluctant Scholar" is a figure and hindscape picture by Jerome Thompson. "A Flock of Sneep Frightened by the Report of a Gun" is by Otto Gebier. "The Old Farmyard," by Tait. "A Mother's Care," by Dretet Depret, is a picture full of mature and well drawn and panned. It represents an old hen whose family of ducklings have for the first time found their native element and are swimming away, regardless or the consternation of their foster-mother. "The Combat" is a spirited composition, by Fritz Lang; a cattle picture is by Verboeckhoven; a fine still life study is by Milne Ramsey; a little fruit girl is by C. P. Ream; a leasket of grapes, by Marston Reum; "The leonoclast," by J. H. Beard, and many other examples of other artists, both native and loreign. The pictures will be sold on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, April 5 and 6. summer sunlight, is in itself a picture. "Aid

#### THE WEBB COLLECTION.

The conclusion of the Webb collection sale took place last evening, with the following result:-Copy on porcelain of Rembrandt's "Crucifixion," \$40; "De cent from the Cross " \$40: Guido's "Beatrice Cenci." \$50; Murillo's "Old Woman and Boy," \$55; Rubens' Castor and Pollux," \$150; enamelled Japanese vases, from \$10 to \$35; bronze figures of Rembrandt and Albert Durer, by A. Carrier, \$180 each; marble bust of Eve," by Powers, with revolving marble pedestal, \$500; "Venus," by Professor Halbig, full length, life size figure in marble, \$3,000; marble statue, "White Lady of Avenel," Mozier, \$3,000; "The Peri," Mozier, \$3,000; marble bust of Washington, Powers, \$675. The library, consisting of twenty-three works, was sold as follows:—Milton's "Paradise Lost," \$13; "History of Painting in Italy," 6 vols., \$7 50 per vol.; "Masterpieces of Early Printers and Engravers," \$9 30; "Gallery of Distinguished Americans," 4 vols., \$6 per vol.; "Masterpieces of Italian Art," \$25; "Antiquities of Athens," 4 vols., \$5 50 each; "Biographical Dictionary of Fine Arts," 2 vols., \$13 each; "Selected Protures from British Galleries and Private Collections," 2 vols., \$35 cach; "Florence Gallery," 4 vols., \$34 each; "Passes of the Alps," by Brocketion, 2 vols., \$30 each; "People's Gallery of Engrayings, 3 vols., \$6 each; "Antiquities of Herculaneun," 10 vols., \$3 50 each; Claude Lorraine's works, 3 vols., \$21 each; "Hisstrations of the Albamban," 2 vols., \$35 50 each; "Views of Rome," \$59; Napoleon's great work on Egypt, 23 vols., \$9 50 each; "Musice Royale" and "Musice Francia," 6 vols., \$55 each; "Musice Royale" and "Musice Francia," 6 vols., \$55 each; "Munich Gallery," 2 vols., \$82 50 each; "Dresden Gallery," \$95; "Les Arts Sumptuatres, 4 vols., —each; "Turner Gallery," \$33; "Turner's Picturesque Views in England and Walcs," 2 vols., \$27 50 each. A number of miscellaneous articles and a few pictures were sold after those catalogued for very low prices. size figure in marble, \$3,000; marble statue,

#### PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Chickering Hall was well filled last evening, the occasion being the reading of two papers, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society. Promptly at eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Ballentine, a commercial eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Ballentine, a commercial traveller took his place at the little desk on the platform, and, from the manuscript in front of him, gave an account of his trip through the interior of Persis to St. Petersburg. After an address by one of the savans, who occupied a prominent position on the platform, Mr. Charies Harris Phelps, A. M., gave an account of his journey from Finland to Persia, Dagestan and Gircassia. Stereoptical views illustrated the word descriptions.

## COMMUNISTS EXPECTED.

Houston street last evening to take action in view of the prospective release of deported French Communists, under the operation of the general amnesty proposition in the French Chamber of Deputies. Those present were mainly men of the Paris ouerier class, who were concerned in the Commune uprising of the 18th of March, 1871, the memorable events of which were briefly reviewed by several speakers. It was proposed to form an association of such former was proposed to form an association of such former members of the Paris Commune as may hereafter arrive here. A committee was formed to prepare a plan of organization to be submitted at a future meeting. It was stated that 2,551 of the Communists are yet prisoners on the Isle of Pines, while 222 have been granted permission to locate themselves on the main island of New Calcdonia, and 750 others are held in close confinement within the fortifications, where, according to the sentence, they have to remain for five years before they can be allowed to settle anywhere in the colony.

## SHOCKING INHUMANITY.

Investigation into the cause of death of James P. Curry, a prisoper in the Penitentiary of Hudson county, New Jersey, reveals an alarming state of things. Curry was violently attacked with pneumonia on the 13t inst., and Dr. Eddy, the resident physician, prescribed remedies. The prescriptions were presented to the torekeeper, Mr. Sullivan, who refused to furnish the medicanes, acting, he said, under instructions from the Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders, Mr. Haisted, who, it is alleged, entertains strong personal animossis toward Dr. Eddy. The patient was allowed to remain all night and next day without any medical relief, and when County Physician Stout arrived he was too late to stay the progress of the malady and Curry died on the 16th inst. A communicative experience of the malady and Curry died on the 16th inst. A communicative experience. its last meeting, but it was suppressed on the ground that it contained reflectives on the Chairman of the Board. The relations of Curry are preparing evidence in the case to be submitted to the Grand Jury.

## FIRES LAST NIGHT

About seven o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the five story brick buildng No. 15 Dutch street. The first floor, occupied by Hawley, Foote & Co., clothiers, was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by water. The second floor, occupied by J. S. Smith, dealer in military goods, was also damaged by water; loss, \$2,000. The third and fourth aged by water; loss, \$2,000. The third and fourth floors, occupied by G. Ait, brass manufacturer, were damaged; loss, \$10,000. The front part of the fith floor was occupied by G. F. Reynolds, dealer in was for artificial flowers. His loss was \$2,000. The rear part of the same floor was occupied by Mr. Santoll, printer, whose loss was \$2,000. The building, owned by J. S. Smith, who occupies the second floor, was damaged to the extent of \$2,000. The insurance on the damaged goods and the cause of the fire are not known.

At half-past seven lest higher a fire occurred in the gentiement's furnishing store of Jacob Susse, No. 233 Greenwich street. Damage to stock \$1,000; fully insured. Cause unknown.

## INDIANS IN THE DOMINION.

[From the Toronto Mail.]

The total number of Indians in the Dominion is re-turned at 91.913. Of these 15,000 (roughly speaking) and the Northwest Territories; 5,000 in Rupert's Land. and 31,000 in British Columbia; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each containing less than 2,000, while Brunawick each containing less than 2,000, while Prince Edward Island only returns 502. These figures, especially those relating to the unsettled and semimonadic tribes of the Northwest, can only be taken as somewhat approximating to the truth. With regard to these latter no attempt can be made to compare their presons with their past numbers, for all such statistics must necessarily be of intic value. But in the more settled Provinces some approach to accuracy may be reasonably looked for, and so we find that omeng the Ontario tribes the increase during the past year a noted as 200, and the decrease 125, in Nova Scotia, increase 16, and the decrease 125, in Nova Scotia, increase 16, and the decrease 4; in Now Brunawick, Bacteage 24, decrease 33.

An Interview with the Fallen Spanish Pretender.

WHEN HIS CHANCE WILL COME AGAIN.

#### The Conduct of the War-The Republic Coming-The Fueros-The Brave Basque Mountaineers.

LONDON, March 15, 1876. After four years' fighting the Basques of the north have been reduced to submission; Don Carlos has been obliged to sheathe the sword; the war in Spain is over. Finally beaten on all hands the young Pretender gave up the contest and crossed the frontier into France. He was not allowed to stay there long, however. His presence would have given rise to gitimist demonstrations, which might not only have been considered unfriendly by Spain, but which would, in official language in France, have been of a nature to excite "hatred and contempt toward the French gov-He was therefore hustled across the country to Boulogne as fast as a special train could carry him, and politely shown, as it were, to the door of Prance. He was not allowed to stop in Paris. I did not have an opportunity of seeing him there, but I took the next train to Boulogne and was not long in obtaining admit tance to him. He received me in the same friendly, cordial manner as of old. But his time was so taken up with visitors and he was so worried with various things attendant upon his hurried journey that he could not then collect his mind to talk connectedly on the subject of his defeat and the war, or, in other words, to arrange an "interview" for publication.

We had a long, though somewhat desultory, conversation, which he did not wish given to the public, and it was not until he arrived in England and got fairly settled down that I could induce him to talk to the world through the medium of the BERALD.

His arrival in England and his reception at Folkstone and London have already been described by cable, and it only remains to give his views about the end of the war and the prospects of Spain. He evinces no bitterness with regard to his defeat, and does not seem to be in the least cast down in spirits. BRATES BY PATE.

He said :- "I have done my duty. I am fulfilling my destiny. If I have not been successful it has not been my fault. I have the satisfaction of feeling that I made a good fight for the right, and I have nothing to reproach myself with. I can now only bide my time

I asked him to what causes he attributed his defeat A GOOD MANY WANTS.

"Want of money," ne replied, "want of munitions, want of men." We were beaten because we had overpowering numbers brought against us. No can hold out long against such odds we had to contend with-one to five, Not that we were really beaten in any one last pitched battle. We were not. We were really victorious to the battles of Pena Plata, Vera, Mendichorritz, Manoru, and held our positions against the most esperate attacks. But these victories cost us dearly. In the loss of men and munitions that they caused us they were almost equivalent to defeats. After these buttles we had not 100 rounds of cartridges left. And you know that with breechloaders 100 rounds do not

I saw that further resistance would be useless, that it would only result in hundreds and thousands of brave fellows being killed to no purpose, and although the army was still willing to fight on to the last, I issued orders that the troops should abandon the conflict without further fighting and return to their homes. I did this as soon as I saw the contest was hopeless. I did it only because I did not wish to have upon my hands the blood that would have been uselessly shed in prolonging the conflict.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE. "On this point my conscience is clear. I have no blood upon my hands. I have never condemned a single man to death, nor ratified the death sentence of a single soldier. I have pardoned every case that was ever submitted to me, and only in a few instances were men shot without my having had time to interfere. I am blood guiltless. The blood shed in battle I am, of course, not responsible for.

"Nor am I accountable for the war itself. It was the people who made the war and who called me there to lead them only after it had been fairly begun, and that at a time when Spain was without a king and a government. People seem to think that it was for my pleasure that I put myself at the head of an army and led the life of the camp for four years among the mountains, when I might have been enjoying a life of inxurious case in Paris and Vienna. I did it only because duty called; and in these days when people in general talk only of their rights it is necessary for somebody to think likewise of duty." HIS AUMY LOYAL

I asked him if he had observed any signs of treachery in his army.

He replied that he had not. He believes that "off. cers and troops, with very few exceptions, were true o the last and that they were incapable of treason, There may have been a few cases among officers of ar in'erior grade of insubordination, d'saffection and what might be called constructive treason, but they were ex ceptional. The mass of officers and men remained faithful to the end. There was much incapacity, but

FATAL SLIPS. I asked him if he did not think that the great opportunity was missed after the battle of Abarzuza. If immediate advantage had been taken of that vic tory might be not have marched straight to Madrid?

"That was undoubtedly a great occasion," he re-plied, "but it was not the only one. There were three or four others which a great general might have seized, but which were allowed to slip through our fingers. At Abaczuza the enemy was allowed to retire without the slightest annoyance from our side, when a resolute attack on the retreating army would have completely broken it up and dispersed it. it was our mistertune that we had no general capable of seizing an opportunity when it was presented and striking a deciblow. Our generals were brave, faithful and devoted to the last, and, although excellent brigade commanders, they were incapable of handenemies showed the same délects as ourselves, the same absence of a general, the same want of a head capable of directing operations on a large scale, They only crushed us in the end by mere brute force, without any display of military skill."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the present government will take away their fuerox from the con-

quered provinces?" I do not know what their intentions are with regard to this question. They will certainly not allow the provinces to retain all the rights and privileges enjoyed under my reign, but they will hardly be fo ish enough to take them all away. The result would be a continued state of desultory, trregular mountain warfare that would last for years "

"What would you have done with regard to the fueros in case you had been successful?"

"I could have done nothing but leave them intact. It would have ill become me to interfere with their ancient and time-honored rights. I would have endeavored, however, to introduce a régime in the other provinces of Spain so much better in every respect that the Basques, I hoped, would have asked of their own accord to come into the general plan and adopt the same laws and institutions as the rest of the country. If they had persistently refused I would have been obliged to allow them all their ancient laws and

rights."

abandoned them.

long. The Red Republic is fast approaching. My anarchy which has existed in Spain for the last ten years will be renewed. Then will be my opportunity."

DONCARLOS. | never encourage any movement for the overflavow of her son. That eventuality is not to be taken into consideration for a moment. Nevertheless it is possible that her partisans, if they ever come into power, may make her a pretext for measures that would render the young King very unpopular, and this might help the republican agitation and do Alfonso much harm."

"Is Isabelia very unpopular in Spain?" "No, I do not think she is as unpopular as people seem to think; because, after all-though I have no personal reason for saying so, having never received ny kindness at her hands-leabella was very good hearted. She was very charitable, very generous and member it in her favor. Besides it is natural that, after having been on the throne as long as she was, she should have a strong party of adherents in the country, so that I do not think she is at all so unpopular as is generally believed. Many unpopular things were done by her Ministers in her name for which she was not in the least responsible. She was a woman, and was powerless for good, surrounded as she was by unscrupulous and ambitious men who had only their own selfish aims to accomplish, without the slightest regard for the interests of the country. She was not as much to plame as people think."

THE PRETENDER'S CHANCE. "In what way do you hope, sire, to profit by the revolution which you foresee coming?"

"Thus :- The tide of republicanism will go on growing stronger, rising higher and higher until the throne of Alfonso will be submerged and swept away. Then, when they see the current too strong for them, when they see it is carrying them away, they will appeal to me as their last hope, and the very men who have placed Alfonso upon the throne-Martinos Campos, Canovas de Castello and the rest-will come to me and offer me the sceptre torn from the feebler hand of my

"But, sire, did you not once refuse to accept the sceptre at the hands of the revolutionists? Bid not General Prim offer you the crown?"

"Yes; but that was under very different circum stances from what it will be offered to me next time. Then I was asked to go to the revolution, to compre mise with it, to become a part of it. Of course I refused. But the next time I will be asked to crush the revolution instead of taking it by the hand. No matter whence such an offer comes I am ready now as I was then to accept. That the offer will be made to me sooner or later I have not the shadow of a doubt. This is why I have refused all compromise. This is why I have neither surrendered my sword nor broken it. I have returned it to its scabbard to be made at least maken the time comes. Tout est perdu hors l'Aconneur. That I have preserved intact. We have been beaten, but we have at least fallen with glory, with no stain on our honor."

our honor."

THE BASQUE PRIVILEGES.

It may be well to state here, for the information of the reader, that the fueros of the Basque provinces and Navarre which are in question in the preceding conversation are a number of oid provincial rights enjoyed by these people during a thousand years, among which were local taxation, local self-government as we have it in America, and freedom from conscription. They acknowledged the King of Spain as their seder or lord only, and not as king, and accorded him no kingly rights; nor, to tell the truth, did they accord him any right but that of protecting them, in return for which they paid him a very slippery kind of allegiance that was allegiance only in the name. He was to protect them in case of foreign invasion, but be could not demand in return either money or troops. They gave of their own iree will whatever they could spare, as much money and as many men as they thought he ought to have and ne more. These provinces, in short, governing themselves, apportioning their own taxes, conducting their own civil administration, and permitting no interference on the part of the King of Spain, formed intererence on the part of the King of Spain, formed intererence on the part of the King of Spain, formed intererence on the part of the King of Spain, formed intererence on the part of the King of Spain, formed intererence on the part of the time. They merely looked to the neighboring monarchy for protection and paid it a kind of tribute. They were not only republicans but Communists in the Indiest acceptation of the word.

It of course, use the word Commune in the Frence

I. of course, use the word Commune in the French

1. of course, use the word Commune in the French, sense, meaning local self-government. With the absurd idea of property in common, which has been attributed to the French Common, which has been attributed to the French Common, which has been attributed to the French Common which has been attributed to the French Language nor French ideas, we have nothing to do.

By degrees, lowever, these rights were taken from them, partly by force, partly by corruption, until just before isabella ascended the throne there were scarcely any of them left, and the civil administration of the provinces was centered in Madrid. This caused a great deal of discontent. There was a smouldering free that was undoubtedly on the point of breaking out into an open flame.

THE FIRST DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos, the grandfather of the present prince, brother of Ferdmand Vii., who was Isabella's lather, was, according to the Salic law, heir to the throne of Spain, and when, through the intrigues of Christina, the old King gave his crown to his daughter Isabella, and the Cortes ratined the will. Don Carlos deteroined to assert his rights by the sword.

Looking about him he soon perceived that the Basque provinces were only waiting for a leader to rise in revolt, and he immediately seized the occasion. He promised that if they would help him gam the throne he would restore them all their old rights. They accepted, and this is how Carlism became mixed up with the question of the fueres, and this is how cepted, and this is how Carlism became mixed up with the question of the fisers, and this is how the Enquest have come to associate the name of Don Carlos with their ancient free-dom. To show how tenacously they cling to these rights it is only necessary to state that whenever, during the present war, any attempt was made by the generals of Don Carlos to take the control of the army out of the hands of the juntus or provincial assembles, the latter rendered such attempts abortive by questly

the minntry. Then, and not till then, were the rational forthcoming.

WHO MADE THE WAR.

It is, of course, generally supposed by the world all large that Don Carlos was responsible for the war, that he began it, that he carried it on, and that bis was the spirit, the life and soul of the conflict. This is an erroneous idea. Don Carlos had, in truth, very little to do with the conduct of the war. He could not levy makes, he could not order a conscription, he could not appoint a postmaster nor Custom House officer nor a justice of the peace nor a conscription, he could not appoint a postmaster nor Custom House officer nor a justice of the peace nor a conscription, he could not requisition even a sheep nor a single ration. All of these things were done by the juntus. Don Carlos was nothing more than a heurehead, a standard.

But this is not all. These neeple do not recognize his claims to divine right as regards themselves, and they never did. They simply lought to put him on the throne because he promised to secure them in the enjoyment of their ancient freedom. If he could, at the same time, induce the rest of Spain to acknowledge his claims to divine right they were quite willing he should do so. But for themselves they scouled the idea.

A PARADOX.

This Carlist war, in short, gave the world the curious spectacle of republicans fighting for the divise right of kings, of Communists fighting for the Catholic

They have been conquered. The old rights, the ancient irredom that has been theirs for more than a thousand years, will again be taken from them. They will be crushed betteath the dead uniformity of a contralized government; the tide of official jobbery and corruption streaming out from Madrid will flow over and bring them beneath its putrid current; the spirit of liberty will be crushed out; the purity of political life, honesty and economy they had established in the administration of their own affairs will disappear; the little flerublic will become another Cuba, in short; and the world will applaud and say it was well done. What right had these people to be nones in the present age of corruption and political jobbery? Why should they refuse to follow the custom of the misses and allow themselves to be plundered by the political jobbers of the capital? It is contrary to the spirit of the nineteenth century. The day of local self-government is past; centralization is the order of the usy, and a people who have maintained their liberty for a thousand years must submit to the common law. But they made a gallant fight for their ancient freedom. For four years the little Republe debed the whole power of Spain and its little army kept at bay a force need the submit of the submit of the submit is number. They have been beaten at last, but they have earned our respect and admiration. They have been conquered. The old rights, the an-

## THE SNOW PLOUGH MEN.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.] The men who run the snow plough trains in the Sierras deserve kind thoughts from all travellers. It is a touching sight to see them, at a signal, take their stations. Behind the plough are ten or a dozen heavy freight locomotives. Should a rail break under the first engine, al course the others would be piled in an indistinguishable heap in a moment, and yet through dys and nights these men keep their places. Last week, without a moment's rest or relaxation, one of they had persistently refused I would have been obliged to allow them all their ancient laws and tights."

YHE REFURING COMING.

As to his own hopes, he said, he had by no means thandoned them.

'The present government," he said, "cannot last tong. The feed Republic is fast approaching. My cousin will be in his turn overthrown, and the state of marchy which has existed in Spain for the last ten years will be renewed. Then will be my opportunity."

ISABELIA.

'Do you think the revolution will come from the republicans or the partisans of Isabella would "From the republicans, of course, Isabella would"

"From the republicans, of course, Isabella would"

dys and nights these men keep their places. Last week, without a moment's rest or relaxation, one of these trains fought for the wenty eight hours against the sand of smooth two sills of smooth to the rear, and the fight against the storm never relaxed until the way was cleared. To ride through the snow at Emgants the storm never relaxed until the way was cleared. To ride through the snow at Emgants the storm in the way was cleared. To ride through the snow at Emgants the storm of the rear, and the fight against the storm never relaxed until the way was cleared. To ride through the snow at Emgants the storm of a canal the banks of which are twenty lest high. This shows how patiently and persistently the work has gone on. Against the storm, the cold, the avalanche, the oriently and the bottom of a canal the banks of which are twenty lest high. This shows how patiently and persistently the work has gone on. Against the storm, the cold, the avalanche, the oriently and the bottom of a canal the banks of which are twenty lest high. This shows how patiently and persistently the work has gone on. Against the storm, the cold, the avalanche, the oriently and the persistently the work has gone on. Against the storm, the oriently and the cold, the avalanche, the oriently and days and nights these men seep their places. Last